



WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA.

Wednesday April 2, 1879.

The debt bill has passed both houses and has been approved by the Governor. It is now a law of the State. We publish it in full, in this issue.

Mr. Barbee, of Virginia, a young sculptor, has an exhibition in New York a bust of the "Fisher Girl," which it is said by the New York Advertiser, "is marvellous alive with expression and beauty."

In the opinion of the St. Louis Republican a conflict between Congress and the Executive similar to that of the Johnson era is not improbable. In such an event it predicts that the Executive will get the worst of it.

The Lynchburg Virginian is informed that the vote of the grand jury in Judge Rives' court indicting the county judges was strictly partisan, being twelve to eight in every case.

Gen. Sheridan regards the fears of an Indian uprising this summer as almost wholly without foundation, characterizing Sitting Bull as an over-rated warrior, not to be feared at all, and says the stories of coming trouble are mere newspaper talk.

Two eccentric brothers have recently died in Maine, of whom it is related that they together occupied one room of their house for years. In it they cooked, ate and slept, and upon its smoke-begrimed walls they kept their accounts and their diary of events, which ran back to 1840. One of them left \$15,000 for school purposes.

Leutenant Governor Tabor, of Colorado, one of the principal mine owners at Leadville, the new El Dorado, passed through Chicago the other day, and was interviewed by a reporter of the *Inter-Ocean* as to the truth of the statement that his income was \$4,000 a day. The Governor said he didn't know him, but that he had heard of him, and admitted having realized \$51,700 out of the "Little Pittsburg" mine within one month.

The latest Connecticut dodge for peddlers is "The manufacturers make silver-plated table knives, stamped 'Sh-field,' with the royal arms vignette, 'Cutlery to Her Majesty.' The price per hundred dozen to the trade is about \$2.50 per dozen. The peddlers, who are genuine Yankees, are dressed up in the sailor costume, having the tar and oakum smell, (man-of-war regulation), who go back to the homes of the honest yeomanry and take a dozen slyly out of their bags, intimating that they were smuggled and will let them go at \$5 per dozen, although "richly worth double that."

The Harrisburg Telegraph has canvassed the Pennsylvania Legislature on Presidential preferences for 1880, with the following result: Of the republican Senators 12 are for Grant, 4 for Blaine and 10 scattering; of the republican Representatives 32 are for Grant, 10 for Blaine and 10 scattering. Of the democratic Senators 3 are for Tilden and 5 undecided; and of the Representatives 26 are for Tilden, 5 for Hendricks and 17 scattering. Many members declined to name their man. It is evident that Pennsylvania would like to have the old fight over again.

John Collinson, the Englishman who came over to Virginia to steal a railroad, was fortunately exposed before he had quite gotten possession of his stolen goods, has published a statement charging General Mahone with applying railroad money to the support of a Richmond paper. Gen'l Mahone answers with a card and accompanying letter from the treasurer of the company, completely showing that Collinson is an apt practitioner of all the arts of his profession, but as Mahone is not a friend of the brokers' bill, his answer, dignified as it is, will find few newspapers to give it space. Not a few of them, however, will find room for the slanders of the foreign scoundrel. Cowardin said, not long ago, if Mahone were dead the bottom would soon drop out of readjustment. He would doubtless like to kill him for that reason, and so would some others.

Mahone will outlive the personal vituperation of small fry. A great many people have very recently learned why he is abused and others are learning every day. In these parts they have found out that such papers as the *Sun* and *Gazette*, in Baltimore, and others of their ilk in Virginia cannot forgive him for resisting the effort of two corporations to rob the State of millions of dollars in the improvement of assets and convert them to the use of outside cities.

We hope they will all go on abusing, traducing and vilifying. These are sure indications of greatness in the object of them, and are now so accepted by the newspaper readers.

Deputy United States Marshal O'Neal and Bailiff Burnett boarded the Alexandria and Fredericksburg train from the South at the depot in this city Thursday, and finding thereon Mr. Joseph B. Stewart, of Credit Mobilier fame, took possession of his baggage under an execution from the United States court. Stewart, who will be remembered as a recalcitrant witness in the Credit Mobilier investigation, is accused of having, as a member of the firm of Sweetnam & Co., of Raleigh, N. C., some improper connection with bonds amounting to a million or two of dollars, belonging to the Western North Carolina railroad, the Florida Central railroad, and the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile railroad, and a judgment has been obtained against him in the United States District Court of Florida.—*Alexandria (Va.) Gazette*.

Let us settle

The *Valley* does not seem capable of understanding why the three gentlemen who represent equal interests in the *HERALD* should disagree on the merits of the brokers' bill. I will tell you, neighbor, that I abhor and detest that measure and will not for the sake of a fixed policy sacrifice my convictions. Hence I am hoing my own row in the columns of the *HERALD*. I have been too long accustomed to taking care of myself to hesitate about doing so now. I was an open opponent of the funding bill in 1871 when only 39 men out of six hundred and odd who voted at the Court House sustained me. Yet the "demagogue" prevailed in the county, and the patriots finally yielded their opinions on that question. I remember to have attended a certain Staunton railroad convention with nearly seven delegates from the towns of this county arrayed against me, and this winter I observe the representatives of the people of the upper counties clamoring for a repeal of the charter, and the counties themselves struggling for relief from the burdens it imposed. I might mention two other lone hands, but hope these may remind the *Valley* that swamping convictions is not the characteristic of the "demagogue."

Now to the brokers' bill. The *Valley* has not yet mentioned that measure except to proclaim it a settlement. Any new funding of the debt would be a settlement. The question is, should we make such a settlement? or, if one be made for us, should we accept it? Not one reason we presented against it has the *Valley* noticed or answered. Perhaps the subject would overtax the columns of the paper. If that be the trouble my proposition to the *Valley* is to meet its Editor, or any champion he may select, in Polytechnic Hall, on any Saturday evening after the first of May, for a full, free and frank discussion of the merits of its pet measure. I will be engaged in court during this month and therefore ask for time. One thing is certainly observable: no paper supporting this bill will publish anything not entirely in accord with its own views. If then you are sure of the merits of this settlement, let both sides be heard. I say there is not a pretence of this bill which is not a false one when stripped of its disguises; and every section of it is a repudiation of some principle of States rights not hitherto sworn away, violative of all proper governmental policy, and that two years of its operation will enslave the tax payers, large and small, to one Yankee and one English syndicate and destroy the most vital interests of the people. And further, that no single statement or argument yet made in its behalf has foundation in fact. What say you, sir? Shall we try it? H. H. R.

The New Six Hundred States Certificates of Deposit.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The following is the treasury circular relative to registered refunding certificates of the United States, calling attention to the registered 4 per cent. refunding certificates of the United States, and how they should be issued. The provisions of February 26, 1879, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt," to wit: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue, in exchange for lawful money of the United States that may be presented for such exchange, certificates of deposit at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and convertibility at any time, with accrued interest, into the 4 per cent. bonds described in the refunding act, and the money so received shall be applied only to the payment of the bonds bearing interest at a rate of not less than 5 per cent. in the mode prescribed by said act, and he is authorized to prescribe suitable rules and regulations." In conformity with this act each certificate will be of the denomination of \$10, will be made nearly of the form and size of a United States note, and will be registered on the books of the treasury in the name of the owner, which name will also be entered on the face of the certificate. It will be negotiable only upon assignment. Such certificates will be sold for lawful money for par and accruing interest to the date of purchase by the treasurer of the United States at Washington, who will also receive in payment drafts in favor of himself, drawn on New York, which will be collected, and the excess, if any, returned by check to the depositors. The treasurer of the United States will also accept in payment certificates of deposit on any assistant treasurer of the United States, or of national banks specially designated to receive deposits in this account, but the certificates will not be delivered in the latter cases until the certificate of deposit issued by the bank has been paid for by a treasury draft or by a deposit of a like amount of lawful money to the treasurer of some assistant treasurer of the United States, or until United States bonds of equal amount are substituted in their stead. A commission of 4 of 1 per cent. will be allowed on subscriptions for the certificates, provided such subscriptions by the parties claiming the commission shall aggregate not less than \$1,000 within any one calendar month, and a party purchasing at a time for \$1,000 or more of the certificates will be entitled to receive them free of charge for transportation to any point on any established express line. Commissions will be paid at the department by check on New York. The certificates will be ready for delivery April 1, 1879, when which they will begin to bear interest, which will be payable upon the conversion of the certificates in 4 per cent. bonds.

APPRECIATION OF LABOR BY CENTURIES.—A table of wages and the cost of living, with the price of staple articles of commerce, going back as far as the year 1200, has been published lately, and it shows that wages during the thirteenth century were about 20 cents a week. In the next century they advanced slowly until, in the last century, they had reached \$1.87. The average for farm labor in the same countries at present is \$3.80 per week. What in the thirteenth century averaged 71 cents, or eight and a half days' labor, a bushel. Now wheat is worth, wholesale, in Europe, about \$1.46 a bushel, or two and a half days' labor. In six centuries meat has nearly trebled in price, but wages have increased more than sevenfold.

At Richmond, Va., Saturday evening last, the jury in the case of *Jno. E. Poindexter*, charged with the murder of C. C. Curtis, was discharged, being unable to agree. The jury stood five for murder in the second degree, five for involuntary manslaughter, and two for involuntary manslaughter. Bail was refused the accused, and he was committed to jail for trial in April.

The Debt Bill.

SENATE BILL NO. 1.—A BILL TO PROVIDE A PLAN OF SETTLEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Whereas it is believed by the General Assembly that the rate of interest heretofore agreed to be paid by the State on the public debt is greater than can be borne without destroying the industrial interests of the State; and whereas the Council of Foreign Bondholders of London, England, and the Funding Association of the United States of America (limited) have, in view of this belief, expressed their willingness to jointly endeavor to obtain the consent of the creditors to an alteration in the rate of interest; and whereas it is highly expedient, in the best interest of the State, to secure an amicable settlement with the creditors, by which the credit of the State may be restored and enhanced, and the aggregate amount of interest payable by the State reduced within limits which will not be too onerous to the population; therefore

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That to provide for funding the debt of the State, the Governor is hereby authorized to create bonds of the State, registered and coupon, dated the 1st day of January, 1879, the principal payable forty years thereafter, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum for ten years, and at the rate of 4 per centum per annum for twenty years, and at the rate of 5 per centum per annum for the balance of the term, payable in three equal installments, New York, or London, as hereinafter provided, on the 1st day of July and January of each year, until the principal is redeemed. The State shall have the option of redeeming any or all of said bonds by the payment of principal and accrued interest at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of January, 1879, on public notice and to the holders of its purpose to make such redemption. The coupons on said bonds shall be receivable at and after maturity for all taxes, debts, dues, and demands due the State, and this shall be expressed on their face. The holder of any registered bond shall be entitled to receive from the Treasurer of the State a certificate for any interest thereon due and unpaid, and such certificate shall be receivable for all taxes, debts, dues, and demands due the State, and this shall be expressed on the face of the certificate. All obligations created under this act shall be forever exempt from all taxation, direct or indirect, by the State, or by any county or corporation therein, and this shall be expressed on the face of the bonds. The said bonds shall be of the denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, at the option of the holder, and the coupons shall be payable at Richmond and New York, or, if desired, may be made payable in sterling at London at the fixed rate of exchange of one pound sterling for five dollars. The bonds hereby authorized shall only be taken in payment for the outstanding debt of the State as hereinafter provided.

2. For purposes of designation the outstanding indebtedness of the State is divided into two classes, as follows:—

Class I, which shall be taken to include all tax receivable coupon bonds and all registered bonds and fractional certificates which are convertible under the act approved March 30, 1871, into such tax receivable coupon bonds.

Class II, which shall be taken to include all bonds funded under the act approved March 30, 1871, as amended by the act approved March 7, 1875, and the two-thirds of the unpaid interest on the bonds of Class I, which shall be paid on or before the 1st day of July, 1879, on all funded bonds, including sterling bonds.

2. The outstanding indebtedness of the State shall be funded in the new bonds to be issued under this act, as follows:— Bonds shall be presented for exchange with all coupons attached maturing at the date of presentation, and shall be exchanged at the face value of said bonds dollar for dollar, for the new bonds, with all coupons attached maturing after date of such presentation, provided that the proportion of Class I, refunded, shall not exceed one-third of the total amount refunded until eighteen million dollars of Class I have been retired.

The new bonds to be issued may be coupon or registered, at the option of the holders, and at the like option coupon bonds may at any time be converted into registered bonds. All due and unpaid interest may be funded under the provisions of this act at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar, and shall be fundable at that rate under the third section of this act, and taken under the provisions of said section in lieu of bonds of Class I. 4. If on or before the 1st day of May, 1879, the Council of Foreign Bondholders and the Funding Association of the United States of America aforesaid shall file with the Governor their assent to and acceptance of the terms of this act, the same shall be taken to be a contract between the State and the said corporations, and the Governor shall forthwith provide for the preparation of the bonds provided for by this act.

The said corporations may present for funding and in the proportions herein before provided, at least \$5,000,000 of the outstanding obligations of the State prior to the 1st day of January, 1880. And during each period of six months from and after the 31st of December, 1879, they may present an additional amount of at least \$5,000,000 until the whole debt is funded; but any excess over said amounts which may be presented during any said period may be estimated in payment for the succeeding six months.

So long as the said corporations shall present for funding the obligations aforesaid, in the amounts and in the periods aforesaid, they shall have the exclusive privilege of funding the outstanding debt under the provisions of this act; provided that the said corporations shall arrange to receive the outstanding bonds at the city of Richmond when the holders thereof shall so desire. But if the said corporations shall fail to file with the Governor their assent and agreement as aforesaid by the 1st day of May, 1879, or shall fail to make good the new bonds provided for in the proportions and amounts and during the periods herein before specified, then the Governor may, in his discretion, make a like contract with responsible parties for the funding of the debt of the State under this act.

old obligations and warrant shall be carried by the Second Auditor to the Treasurer, who shall note the fact and date of funding on the proper register in his office, and if he shall find the warrant correctly drawn, shall sign the proper obligations to be issued, register the same in his office, clip therefrom the past-due coupons, and punch the same, and deliver the said obligations to the Second Auditor, taking his receipt therefor upon his warrant. The Second Auditor shall countersign the obligations so delivered to him, register the same in his office, and deliver the same to the proper person, taking his receipt therefor. The Treasurer shall jacket and file in his office the warrant upon which the new obligations were issued, and the surrendered obligations attached to the said warrant, and shall number and date the jacket so as to be easy for reference. But in cancelling and registering the bonds as above directed, in every bond and coupon surrendered under this act holes shall be punched in one or more places, and in such a manner as to render a new funding of the same impossible, and every bond and coupon so cancelled shall be filed for reference.

7. The owners of all classes of bonds mentioned in this act, who shall exchange their securities for the bonds created under this act, and who shall not have yet received certificates representing the same, shall be entitled to their principal and interest due and payable by the State of West Virginia, shall receive certificates of a like character to those issued under the act of March 30, 1871, when they made such exchange, and the State of Virginia will negotiate or aid the creditors holding all of such certificates issued under this act, or previous acts, in negotiating with the State of West Virginia for an amicable settlement of the claims of such creditors against the State of West Virginia. The acceptance of the said certificates for West Virginia's one-third issued under this act shall be taken and accounted for as a full and absolute release of the State of Virginia from all liability on account of the said certificates.

8. The General Assembly will, by necessary and appropriate legislation, provide for the prompt payment of the interest on the bonds issued under this act.

9. In the year 1885, and annually thereafter until all the bonds issued under and by authority of this act are paid, there shall be levied and collected the same as, and together with, other taxes a tax of two cents on the \$100 of the assessed valuation of all the property, personal, real and mixed, in the State, which shall be paid into the treasury of the State, to the credit of the sinking fund. The Treasurer, the Auditor of Public Accounts, and Second Auditor, are hereby appointed Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and shall have (a majority acting) the control and management thereof, and shall annually, or oftener, apply whatever sum or sums may be to the credit of the sinking fund to the purchase and redemption of bonds issued under this act.

All the certificates of debt which shall be funded, redeemed, or purchased under this act shall be cancelled by the Second Auditor, and delivered by him to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth at the time of payment thereof, who shall carefully preserve the same in his office. All certificates of debt acquired under the operation of the sinking fund created by the act of March 30, 1871, shall also be cancelled and delivered.

10. Executors, administrators, and other acting as such, may invest in the bonds issued under this act, and the same shall be considered a lawful investment.

11. The Treasurer shall upon the 1st days of July, 1879, and January, 1880, and upon the same days in each year, pay, or cause to be paid, to the holders thereof the half-yearly interest then due upon each of the bonds of the Commonwealth funded under this act.

12. Whenever there shall not be a sufficient amount of money in the treasury of the State to meet the accruing interest on the said bonds promptly, the Auditor is hereby authorized and directed, by and with the advice of the Governor of the State, to raise by temporary loan, to be repaid out of the accruing revenues of the State, a sum sufficient to enable him to meet promptly the said interest as it accrues. And in case the Auditor shall not be able to raise a sufficient sum for the said purpose by loan, he is hereby authorized and directed to issue non-interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness of the State, to be signed by himself and countersigned by the Treasurer, and properly registered in the offices of the Auditor and Treasurer, for the sum of one dollar and multiples thereof, which shall be the property of the State, and to sell the same at not less than a minimum price to be fixed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and this shall not be less than seventy-five cents upon the dollar. The said certificates shall be receivable for all taxes, debts, dues, and demands due the State, and this shall be expressed on their face.

The amount of such certificates which may be issued at any time shall be fixed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the proceeds of the sale thereof shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of interest as aforesaid. The Auditor shall report regularly to the General Assembly the amount and character of the certificates issued under this act, and the net proceeds thereof. In case the Auditor shall not be able to borrow the sums needed as aforesaid, without security, he shall be, and is hereby, authorized to hypothecate such amounts of the said certificates as may be fixed on by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a value to be fixed as aforesaid, but in no case to be at a less value than seventy-five cents upon the dollar. And in case of a sale of said certificates, whether they may have been so hypothecated or not, they shall be offered for sale in suitable and proportionate amounts in the State, so far as practicable, under regulations to be fixed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The said certificates shall be received by the Treasurer of the State, and be cancelled on receipt thereof, under the same regulations and prohibitions now existing in regard to the cancellation of the public debt, except that no tax shall be deducted therefrom, and the fact of their cancellation shall be noted on the said registers.

13. The act approved March 14, 1878, and all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

14. This act shall be in force from its passage.

THE SINKING OF THE OTHER FOOT.—In the Pennsylvania Legislature, last week, while the bill sundring three-quarters of the riot losses (\$4,000,000) on the State, was under discussion, Mr. Hewitt, of Blair county, gave point to a speech in favor of making Allegheny County pay for the damage done by her own lawless strikers, by reading an editorial from the *Pittsburg Leader* of July 20, 1877, the day of the riot, sympathizing with the strikers, and denouncing the writer as a communist who ought to be hung. The speech created a sensation, as the senior editor of the *Leader* happened to be present at the time and standing very near the speaker, the *Pittsburg* paper are not very anxious just now to have their opinions of July, 1877, quoted against them, though they were very proud of them at the time.

Sheep are dying at a fearful rate in Georgia from distemper. One owner has lost 600 out of a flock of 1,200.

The Alstons.

THE CLOUD THAT FOLLOWS THEM.

Col. Alstons, who was killed in the Georgia capital by Edward Cox, last week, came of a princely stock. His ancestors settled in Halifax, N. C., nearly a century ago. They were imperious, dauntless people of enormous wealth, lavish habits, and stirring traditions. They were of a stubborn train of fighters, dominating over everything, and brooking no contention.

The elder of these "Halifax" Alstons, the grandfather of Bob Alston, came to Georgia with his family and bought the "Shoulder-bone lands." He had by this time lavished much of his wealth, but was still immensely rich. He had three sons—Willis (Bob's father), Augustus, and Gideon. Each of these men came to a violent death. The Alstons moved to Tallahassee, where they at once became very prominent on account of their wealth, bravery, and talent. They were an unusually handsome and athletic race, being, without exception, six feet or over, well proportioned, and accomplished. Willis Alston once carried a load of 800 pounds dead weight on his shoulders, in Tallahassee, for a wager.

In Tallahassee was started the feud between the Alstons and General Reed. General Leigh Reed was a man who had distinguished himself in the Indian wars in Florida, and who stood very high in public estimation. Brave, genial, brilliant, he had a most auspicious career ahead of him. He was the leader of one of the parties in Florida, and Col. Augustus Alston led the other.

They became involved in a difficult fight, Bob Alston says, because of an article that had appeared in a paper reflecting on Gov. Call. At any rate, the trouble resulted in a meeting, in which Augustus Alston was killed. The facts seemed to be that as the men turned to fire Col. Alston's yager went off before he had aimed it, the hair trigger having yielded to an involuntary pressure. Gen. Reed aimed deliberately, fired, and Col. Alston fell with a fearful wound torn through him. In any event, however, the sister of Augustus Alston was maddened at the death of her brother. She took the lead from the dead body, and in adding it into bullets, sent them to Col. Willis Alston, telling him to hurry home and avenge his brother's death. It was very well understood that when Willis Alston came there would be trouble.

On the night of the meeting of the legislature Gen. Reed was elected speaker. After the adjournment the members assembled in Brown's Hotel to enjoy the usual dinner given by the Speaker to his friends. While the banquet was at its merriest there was a slight commotion in the further end of the hall.

Pushing aside the crowd gathered about the door, a tall figure, wrapped in a long cloak, stepped hastily towards the table. Although the face was hidden by a slouched hat, the tall and striking figure was known to the crowd. "There's Alston! Alston!" they shouted.

At this point Colonel Alston threw the cloak back and disclosed his features. Without an instant of hesitation Reed arose and drew his pistol, and fired at Alston, tearing two fingers off his right hand, in which he was holding a bowie-knife. Alston never hesitated at this, but charged like a wild bear on Reed. They were pulled apart after a struggle, in which Reed was cut and Alston somewhat injured.

Some months afterward General Reed was walking down the street with a friend when he was attacked by Col. Willis Alston. He received the contents of a shot gun, and as he turned to confront his assailant, received the other load in his face. He dropped mortally wounded. Colonel Alston's friends claimed that he had notified Reed that he would kill him on sight. Reed's friends claimed that he received no such notification. At any rate, Col. Alston was imprisoned. He managed to get off to Texas, it is said at a sacrifice of \$30,000 in property and money. He settled in Texas, near Brazoria.

After he had been there for some time, he heard that Dr. Stewart had been discussing his killing of Reed in uncomplimentary terms. He wrote down the remarks, and a short time afterward met Dr. Stewart on the prairie. He presented the letter, and asked Dr. Stewart if he had made the remarks he was credited with.

Willis Dr. Stewart was examining the letter he drew his pistol and fired on Col. Alston. The shot entered his bowels. In the meantime Dr. Stewart had dimly understood, getting his horse between him and Alston. Alston advanced, and after being terribly mutilated, he killed Stewart—pouring a load of bullets through his head.

He was taken to jail, and while there wrote his last letter on earth. It was addressed to C. L. Tom Howard. It was confident, hopeful, and defiant. After writing this letter he took his fiddle and commenced playing all gash and torn as he was. William, his faithful boy servant, shortly afterward entered the jail, having a coil of rope wound about his body under his clothes. While they were preparing for their master's escape, a noise was heard outside. It was a crowd breaking into the jail to take the prisoner out and kill him. The mob pressed through the doors, but the dauntless hero never quailed. He sat fiddling in lordly contempt of pain and death, looking upon his inhuman assailants with unblinking face. They dragged him out, swinging him in a blanket, which they knotted at the ends. There, muffled up from the light of day, but with the old fearlessness blazing in his heart, and his lips still riddled with a shower of lynchers' bullets, the last of the Halifax Alstons died.

Changes in the Moffett Liquor Law.

The House Friday night passed the Senate bill amending the present Moffett liquor law, with numerous amendments. The bill was taken up in Senate Saturday and the House amendments concurred in. The principle changes made in the present law by this bill are in effect as follows: Registers are required to be placed on the counters; one of the registers (the alcohol) is to be painted red; the other (the malt) is required to be painted black; so the officers or patrons of the establishments can at a glance tell whether the dealer turns the crank of the malt or the alcohol.

duced from 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 cents, and on malt remains at one-half cent. Spirituous liquors sold by retail are taxed at 24 cents for the first gallon, and 20 cents for every gallon after the first one.

A record of the sales are to be kept in a book furnished by the Auditor of Public Accounts, and paid by the dealer. Monthly returns are required to be made and verified by the dealer under oath.

The bill makes the liquor dealer, as well as his agent, servant or employee, liable for a failure to record the sale of drinks or the amount sold by retail to licensed dealers. Liquor sold to the trade or others for consumption beyond the State, is exempted from taxation.

It is made mandatory on the courts authorized by the law to grant licenses to liquor dealers, to revoke such license, if, upon monthly returns or other evidence, it shall appear that the law is evaded.

The bill now goes to the Governor for this approval.

News Items.

A dispatch received from Louisville, Ky., announces the conviction of Walter C. Young, Jr., one of the Crabtree gang of counterfeiters. His family connections are prominent and wealthy.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company contemplate making \$1,000,000 worth of improvements at Jersey City, N. J., including a large elevator, new piers, etc.

The Havre de Grace Republican says poor man at Quaker Bottom found a \$500 government bond in an old stone jar.

Rowell, the pedestrian, is making money rapidly. Thursday he finished a few miles' run in Philadelphia, for which he received \$500, and a Boston manager gives him as much more for a similar performance. While Weston was popular he used to receive \$100 for walking two hours at rural fairs. Rowell will take back more money than with most of the best artists of Mapleson's Opera Troupe.

The latest about the Hartford (Conn.) elopement is that ex-Governor Hubbard's coachman and his bride did not leave the city after the discovery of their marriage, but have been quarreling with his friends ever since. The coachman, who is represented by his father as so lacking in nerve that he was surprised at his audacity, has been afraid the family might try to take some forcible measures against him, but the Governors say that nothing of the sort has been thought of, and that his daughter and her husband may go their own way.

New-England Items.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF A HOUSE AND LOT. Near Edinburg, Va. John W. C. Salts and J. Williams, Administrators of the Estate of David Clinch and others, vs. J. M. Lantz & Co. and others. Deeds. Herein Chas. H. Claggett's admr. vs. J. M. Lantz & Co. and others. Deeds. David Clinch and others vs. J. M. Lantz & Co. and others. Deeds.

By virtue of a decree rendered by the Circuit Court of Shenandoah county in the above mentioned case on the 18th day of December 1878, the undersigned special commissioners, to wit: J. M. Lantz & Co., do hereby sell at public sale in front of the Sherry House, Edinburg, Va., on

FRIDAY, MARCH 28th, 1879, the house and lot owned by David Clinch and now occupied by J. M. Lantz & Co. Said property is situated on the road leading from Edinburg to Columbia Furnace, about a half a mile from the former place. The house is a frame building, two stories high, containing five or six rooms. The lot contains about two acres.

CONTAINS 2 ACRES. Altogether it is very desirable property.

Enough cash to pay the cost of sale and the residue in three equal annual installments, with interest on the day of sale, the purchase to be paid in full at the time of sale. The first and second bonds with good personal security and the deed to be returned until all of the purchase money is paid.

DEED TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK, P. M. FRIDAY, MARCH 28th, 1879. J. M. LANTZ & CO. Special Commissioners.

POSTPONEMENT. The above sale has been postponed until SATURDAY, APRIL 12th, 1879, in front of COURT HOUSE, in Woodstock, Va. J. M. LANTZ & CO. Special Commissioners.

SHOE & BOOT MAKING. I have opened a Boot & Shoe Manufactory in the "Crystal Palace," 2nd floor. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. The public are cordially invited to call and examine my work. Prices will be reasonable. RAYMOND MALLER, Woodstock, Va.

READ THIS!! IT WILL PAY MANY TIME OVER.

We have received the county agency for the celebrated

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS,

and now have them on hand at our place of business. This plow at a little higher price than the ordinary plows will be found far cheaper in the end. It is made of the best

PATENTED CHILLED METAL,

which makes it far more durable than steel. It will last longer, scour quicker turn more sticky soil, and keep bright with less use than any other plow.

If you want to see a perfect plow come and see the

Oliver Chilled

and you will then realize what a perfect draft in a plow means. We also have on hand the No. 4 Livingston, the centre draft Livingston. A new feature in the Livingston plow, and the diamond or four sided reversible point. And repair for all plows we sell.

HUGHES & BURNER.

N. B. We still have on hand a few Rakes which we will close out at a slight advance on cost between this and the 1st of January. This is a rare chance to get a good Rake for a little money.

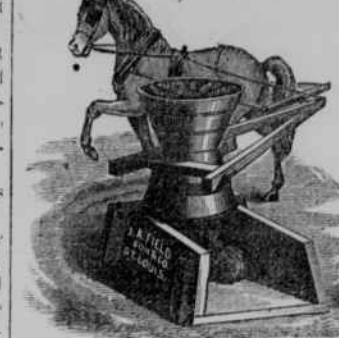
H. & B.

Aug 7th—t.

OPIMUM

BIG GIANT CORN MILL.

GIVE IT A TRIAL



RIWINS' COUGH SYRUP

MANUFACTURED

AND

FOR SALE BY

J. S. Irwin & Son,

Main Street, Opposite Court House,

WOODSTOCK, VA.